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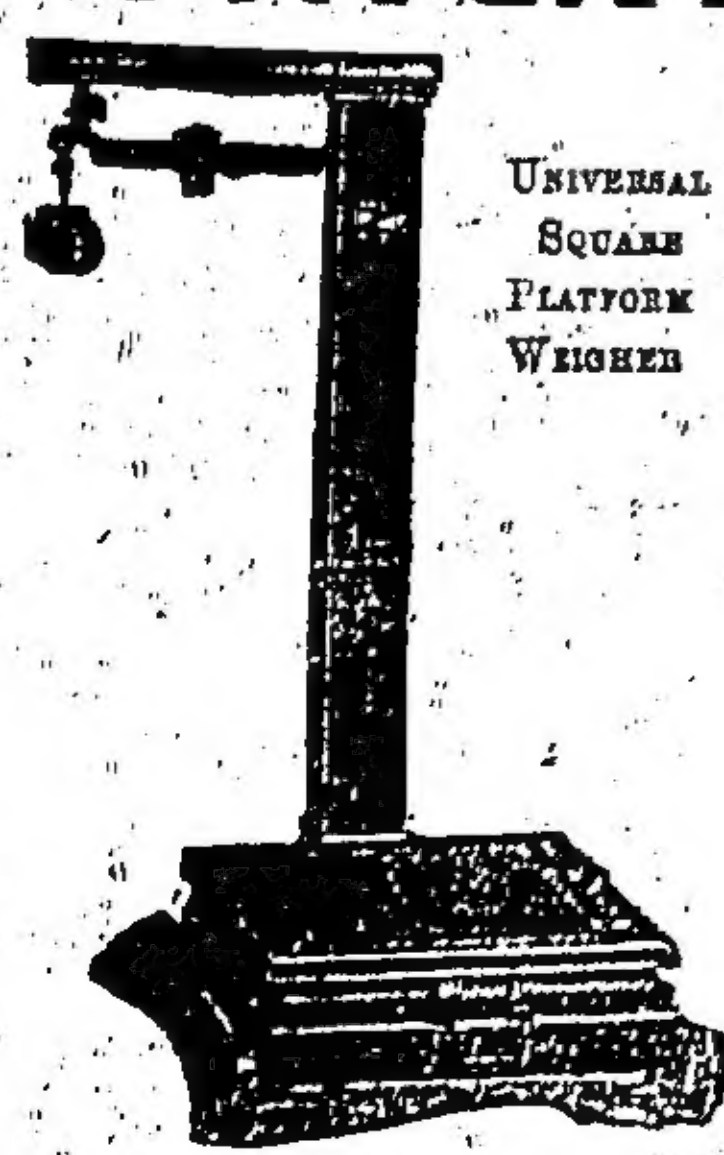
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THE LAMAS IN LONDON.

TIBETAN MONASTERY TO LONDON
STAGE.

A most interesting account of the Lamas who are assisting in the presentation of the film of the last Mount Everest Expedition at the Scala Theatre, W., is given in *The Times* by Brigadier-General C. G. Bruce, who writes:—In August, 1924, a Lama of Gyantse, a Khembo, or Abbot, by rank, of the yellow—the reformed sect of Lamaistic Buddhism—was in retirement in his cell on the hillside of the wind-swept Tibetan highlands, sitting in meditation.

To him came a still greater Lama, and, knowing that he was contemplating a journey, by way of pilgrimage, to the place, celebrated in the life-history of Gaudama Buddha, suggested to him that he should consider the invitation that had been held out to him by a member of the strange expedition which had the sanction of his Holiness, the great Gowa Rimpoche, the Dalai Lama—the incarnation of the god Chum-ra-se—to explore and attempt to make the ascent of Chama-lung, the greatest and highest of the abodes of the gods and demons, to extend his pilgrimage beyond the "Land of the People of the White Plains" and to see the strangeness of the outside world, and to visit the home of Tibet's allies, the English. This Lama had been sitting, in contemplation in his remote cell for more than five years. However, the offer to extend his knowledge and experiences and his own strong desire to see what lay outside his own land prevailed. He was joined by six others, from his own monastery and from Sikkim. These six were mainly, though not all, his disciples.

Can anyone possibly enter into the mind of this really remarkable man? Is it, indeed, possible to realise what he has been going through during the last four months? Picture a monastic life in a monastery perched high up in Tibet in August—and then being wafted to Charlotte Street, W., and the Scala Theatre! And possessing, within a mind disposed to attribute what it does not understand to supernatural agency. And yet, notwithstanding, this Lama is a most intelligent and interesting companion. He and his party have run the whole gamut of new experiences in these few months, descending from Tibet, via Darjeeling, to Calcutta—from some 14,000 ft. above sea-level—thence, by the sea, they had never known, to England. To begin with, they were sure they would never return. And later they were convinced they would die on the road. They journeyed down before the Indian hot weather had run its course, under what were to them, up to that time, quite inconceivable conditions. Their first step in the new education occurred when they were driven, by the necessity of cooling themselves, to bathing for the first time. Since then bathing has become a passion with them. Indeed, during the whole of their trip through India the difficulty was, not to induce them to bathe, but to keep them from bathing. They passed through every stage of novel experience of travel. The railway, motorcars, electric light, first of all attributing them all to diabolical origin, but later accepting them as common incidents of a traveller's daily life.

AN ORDEAL BY SEA.

Always excepting the sea, with which they have never made friends, which they never got used to, and will never forgive. The sea, they said, put demons into their bodies, which even made them forget their religious observances. They travelled, not by sea, from Calcutta to Ceylon, but by rail down through India. For some unknown reason, they were detained on the ferry boat which crosses from India to Ceylon by orders from the Government of India, and consequently in the worst weather spent their time waiting for their boat to England, crossing and recrossing, backwards and forwards. I have been naively told that this gave them a wrong impression of the sea. Naturally they were very seasick, and Mr. Macdonald, who was in charge of the party and shared their protracted misery, was warned by them that the God of Travel, through the power of the charm which they all wore, would send him to the nether-most cold hell. Their delight at leaving the sea, and their terror in view of the return voyage, both remain unbounded.

And now in Charlotte Street, in the quarters where their dwelling has been so arranged as to reproduce as nearly as possible their own familiar surroundings, they carry out their religious offices according to their Lamaistic rubric, as in duty bound. Anyone who has even a little experience of the Tibetans, who, even if only through an interpreter, gets into touch with the Lama and his extremely cheerful young followers, cannot help being struck with their innate intelligence. And it is true that Tibetans, especially of the educated classes, or even of the partially educated classes—such as their standard of education means—are wonderfully intelligent people. An extraordinary change is coming over the people. In July of 1924, I was a guest at a dinner party in Darjeeling to meet two Tibetan Generals and their Chief of the Staff. Their dress, ordinary evening clothes, their manners and deportment, all were unexceptionable, and the extreme rapidity with which they learnt, and quickly improved at, a game resembling "snooker" was wholly wonderful. These were men of the world brought up in a far more advanced atmosphere, whereas our present visitor, the Lama, and his followers, came from the narrowest and most conservative of surroundings.

THE LONDON FOG DEMON.

I am afraid that the London fog has tried them more severely than almost any other of the strange conditions they have been through, and are clearly due to the action of demons. I think this point of view, perhaps, somewhat differently expressed would be the general one; therefore, one cannot blame them for putting it into a concrete and Tibetan (Continued at foot of next Column.)

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Silver Reserve Fund \$700,000
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for 6 months 4% " "

for 3 months 3% " "

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Credit, Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.
London: Midland Bank, Ltd.
New York: Irving Bank, Columbia Trust.

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M. FITZ-HENRY,

Manager.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1924.

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BARGAINS Come to The

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SOLE AGENTS:

H. BUTTONEE & SON.

form. However, they are still convinced that the English are capable of anything. Let us hope, therefore, that, at any rate, the English may remain capable of saving Tibet from the real political demons who threaten them from the East, and from the far more horrible Bolshevism of the North. For the home of the living Buddha—the third greatest in the Priestly Lamaistic Hierarchy—and his dominions are now in Bolshevik hands.

There is one exception to the Lamas, although of their party, Lhakpa Chede, the mountaineer, who carried Colonel Norton's loads up to 27,000 ft. He is a most sophisticated youth, brought up in Darjeeling, indulgent and helpful, but thoroughly respectful in his bearing to his priestly superiors.

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IRENE WEST

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"FRENCH LEAVE"

IN AID OF

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WEDNESDAY, 11th MARCH, 9.30 p.m.

Tickets can be exchanged for vouchers for seats in the Circle or Stalls and can be obtained at ANDERSON'S on Friday, Saturday and Monday, the 6th, 7th and 9th inst. General Booking Opens Tuesday, 10th inst.

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CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN & MORT-
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FOUNDATIONS STARTED ... 15th Dec, 1924
FOUNDATIONS COMPLETED ... 15th Dec, 1924
(Time—52 Actual Working Days.)

CONTRACT No. 44

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ON CO., LTD., at WEST POINT.TOTAL WEIGHT OF FOUNDATIONS 11,554 TONS
CONTRACT SIGNED ... 17th Dec, 1924
FOUNDATIONS STARTED ... 25th Dec, 1924
FOUNDATIONS COMPLETED ... 23rd Feb, 1925
(Time—53 Actual Working Days.)

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COMPANY REPORT. WATSON'S DIVIDEND.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd., in-
form us that
Subject to audit, the Profits
for the year ended October
31st, 1924, amount to \$236,364.99
which together with the
amount brought forward
from 1923

Total \$24,733.36
which the Directors will re-
commend be allocated as
follows:—
To pay a Dividend
of 10 per cent.
which will absorb \$20,000.00
To pay a Bonus of
10 per cent. which
will absorb 90,000.00
Place to Reserve
Fund of Building
Improvements 10,000.00
Write off Marine Loss
No. 222 and Build-
ings 20,000.00
Pay to Staff Provi-
dent Fund 7,500.00
Pay to Chinese Staff
Superannuation Fund 7,500.00
And carry forward
to next account 48,733.36

\$24,733.36

THE GOLDEN £.

MR. McKENNA ON ITS MORAL
VALUE.

Mr. Reginald McKenna, who presided
at the ordinary general meeting of share-
holders of the Midland Bank at Cannon
Street Hotel, E.C., recently, discussed
the close connection which exists be-
tween currency value and the volume of
credit, and the possibility of a more effec-
tive use of credit control as a means of
modifying fluctuations in price levels.
Following were points in his speech:—
The pound sterling is finding its way back
to parity and will probably soon stand
at its full gold value, not because it will
have climbed uphill to meet the dollar,
but because the dollar under pressure of
the surplus supply of gold will have come
down to the level of the pound.

The rise of sterling in relation to the
dollar has gone considerably ahead of
changes in price level, but if the rise is
maintained we may be sure price levels
will finally conform to the new relation
of value between the currencies.
An advantage of the gold standard is
its moral effect. A nation will think
better of itself, will almost regard itself
as more honest, if its currency is conver-
tible into gold.

Restoration of Europe cannot bring us
prosperity unless our internal conditions
are sound. The pressure of taxes, which
is far heavier in this country than in
any other in the world, is too great for
our trade to bear. It eats deep into the
reserves indispensable for business expan-
sion.
Economy in national expenditure is
vital. Every shilling saved now and de-
voted to relief of taxation will come back
to the revenue in future years in larger
receipts from more prosperous industry.

BANK'S £6,000,000,000.

ONLY ONE FORGERY DESPITE
ERRATIC SIGNATURES.

Giving evidence in the Court of Ses-
sion, Edinburgh, recently in a £60,000
claim against the Bank of England by
the executors of the late Mr. John
Wilson, of Edinburgh, Mr. W. B. Thorpe,
principal of the Transfer by Deed Office
of the Bank of England, said that as the
result of the Bank's experience the card
system for proving signatures had been
discarded. People complained that they
were getting ten or twelve cards, and that
it was no wonder the Government could
not pay its way. These cards came back to
the Bank signed by anybody other than
the stockholder.

The number of registered accounts in
the books of the Bank of England, said
Mr. Thorpe, was just over three million.
They represented a capital of about
£6,000,000,000.

The Bank were so super-cautious about
transfers that business was apt to be
impeded. In only one case before these
alleged forgeries had there been a forged
transfer. In that case the Bank, at their
own expense, took steps to bring the
forgers to justice.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

March 4th, 1925.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank ... \$1,240 b. 1,240 as.
Canton Insurance ... \$740 b. 745 as.
Hongkong Fire Insurance ... \$710 nom.
Union Insurance ... \$265 b.
Douglas Steamships ... \$38 b.
H.K. & M. Steamships ... \$36 s. & as.
"Star" Ferries ... \$79 b. 81 s.
Waterboats ... \$172 nom.
China Sugar ... \$37 s.
Langkats (combined) ... \$122 b. & as.
Kowloon Wharves ... \$192 s. x.d.
Whampoa Docks ... \$136 s.
Shanghai Docks ... \$118 b.
H.K. & S. Hotels ... \$172 b. & as.
Hongkong Land ... \$194 b. 20 s.
Hampshire Estates ... \$124 b. & as.
Two Mills ... \$124 b. & as.
Shanghai Cottons ... \$124 b. & as.
Orientals ... \$124 b. & as.
Cements (combined) ... \$274 b. & as. x.d.
China Lights ... \$28 nom.
Providents ... \$163 s.
Dairy Farms ... \$230 nom.
Electric ... \$254 b. & as.
Hongkong Ropes (combined) ... \$54 nom.
Tramways ... \$21 b. & as.
Watsons ... \$21 b. & as.
Peak Tram ... \$23 nom.
(old) \$23 nom.
(new) \$23 nom.
b—buyers; s—sellers; as—asked.



Hope or Curiosity

I think sometimes the word "curiosity"
is just another name for "hope."
You might fancy that it was curiosity that
made you smoke your first Ken'sitas—no, sir,
it was really hope, the hope that you would
find Ken'sitas a really good cigarette; better
than the kind you had been smoking.

But it is a fact, sir, that after you smoked that first Ken'sitas
and experienced the cool, rare old blend of prime Virginia
you continued to smoke Ken'sitas, because you found that
Ken'sitas are "as good as really good cigarettes
can be."

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THE SCREEN IN THIS PICTURIZATION OF YOUR FAVORITE
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Belts — Scarves — Socks.

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FLANNEL BLAZERS
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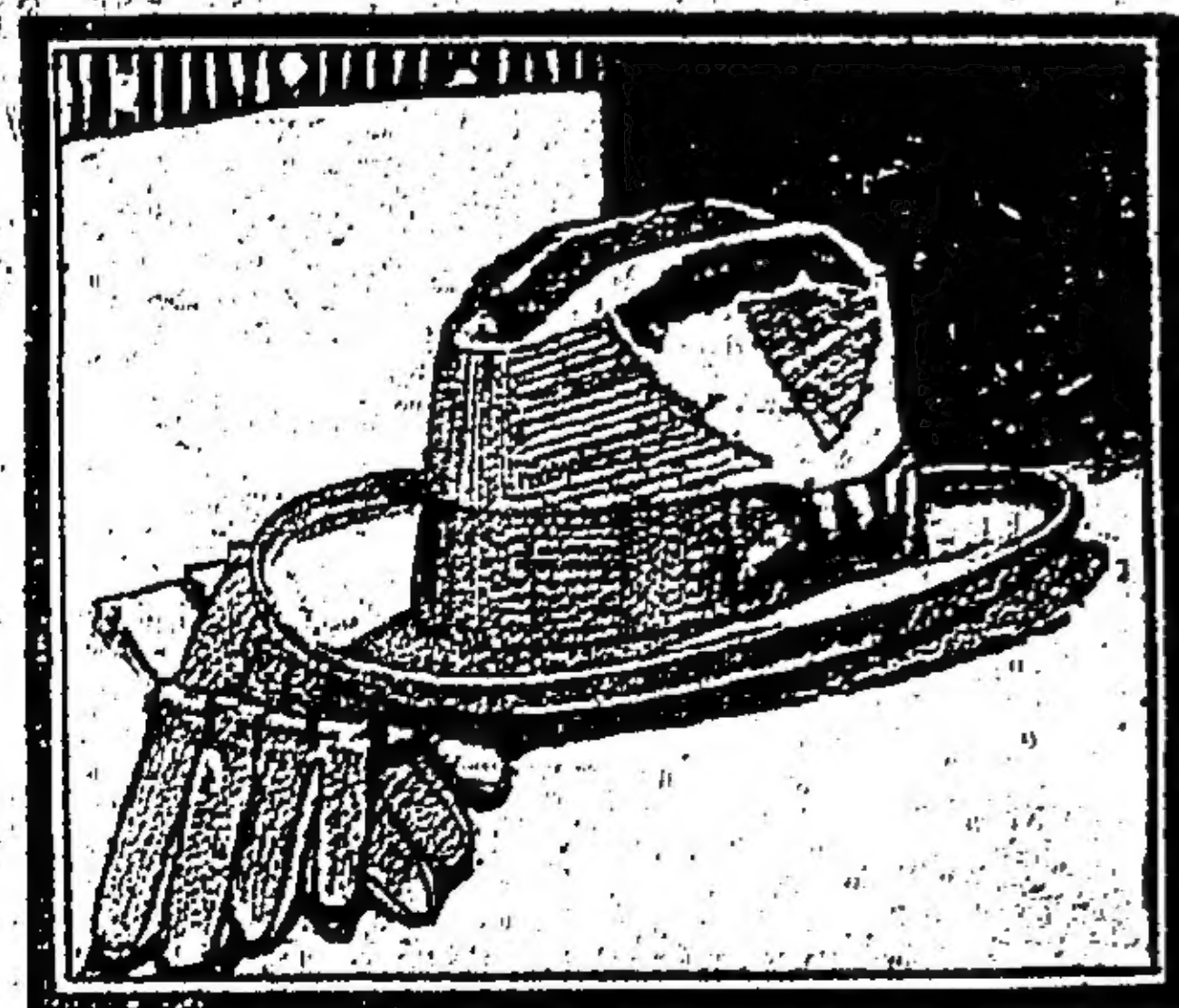
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UMBRELLAS**OVERSHOES**

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Largest Stock combined with Lowest Price in Our Hats.

YEE SANG FAT CO.**BROADCASTING.****ITS COMMERCIAL ASPECT.**

The commercial development and exploitation of broadcasting requires careful consideration from many points of view. It is only necessary to glance at some of the characteristics of the problem to appreciate the fact that there is a fundamental difference between this and other forms of "commercial enterprise," calling for special attention and care in formulating the lines on which it can be successfully run and controlled.

From a purely commercial point of view the problem is, how are the funds required for installing and maintaining the broadcast machinery and for paying the artists, lecturers, musicians, etc. to be collected.

From the public point of view the problem is how to ensure that the maximum benefit is to be obtained for the general public without risk of abuse by individuals or influential bodies.

On the one hand, we have the general public who have purchased or made receivers for the purpose of listening in to the wireless programmes provided by others; on the other hand, we have the companies or individuals who broadcast the programmes, while in between, we have the ether as the carrying agent which is common property.

Obviously, the broadcasting companies or individuals cannot be expected to maintain the service at a loss for the benefit of the public, neither is it practicable to fix meters on to the aerials of the receiving sets by which listeners could be charged *pro rata* for listening in.

SERVICE RUN BY STATE.

A service run by the State is open to several objections quite apart from technical considerations. If run on enterprising lines a State service might be the subject of severe, though possibly quite unjustified criticism on the grounds of extravagance, or as being utilised as a channel for propaganda. In all probability, however, a Government run service would be so hampered with restrictions calculated to remove causes of complaint and friction that its growth and development would be stifled. If we imagine what would have been the effect on literature if every printing press in the country were controlled and operated by a Government department, we can form some idea of what would be the result in the very similar realm of broadcasting. Nevertheless, it is right and strongly desirable that the Government of the country should be in a position to exercise a very strict control of the matter which may be broadcast, in the same way that they exercise a control of all printed publications. If this Government control can be suitably provided for while leaving the exploitation of broadcasting to private enterprise, then the problem of how to ensure that the public interest will be adequately met by the commercial companies responsible for the broadcasting is, to a large extent, solved.

AN ALTERNATIVE.

One alternative to a state-run broadcasting service would be for the Government to issue licences to such "private" companies or individuals as might desire to exploit the possibilities of broadcasting for their particular purposes. What would be the probable result of such a scheme? Few individuals and still fewer industrial companies would be willing to educate and to amuse the general public at considerable cost to themselves unless directly or indirectly they were to benefit by so doing. The ultimate object of all such programmes would therefore be one of advertisement, and the high purposes of this new application of science would be subordinated to commercialism. Newspaper proprietors would want to broadcast for the purpose of attracting subscribers to their papers; wireless manufacturers for the purpose of selling receivers, merchants for selling their wares, and even the local tradespeople would wish to broadcast on a small scale for the purpose of attracting custom.

It might be argued that the same objection applies to printed matter. To a certain extent this is true, but there is a great difference in the two cases. When one buys a newspaper, there is no obligation on the part of the buyer to read the advertisements, and although both news and advertisements are given, any one may pick and choose what he wishes to read. On the other hand, if a broadcast programme includes both advertising and entertaining matter, the listener is forced himself to listen to the whole programme, advertisements included or to switch off and wait patiently for the item in which he is interested.

It might be suggested that to overcome this difficulty, the Government would only issue a limited number of licences, but how and where is the Government or any individual to draw the lines, especially if it be admitted that with a scheme worked on these lines, the ultimate object of all broadcasting would be one of advertisement.

Again, if the broadcasting companies are in a position to manufacture and sell the receivers, it has been argued that licences would be restricted to wireless manufacturers and the cost of broadcasting might be paid for out of the profits on the receivers. On the principle that the better the service they give, the more receivers they will sell, this scheme appears at first sight to be plausible. But there are several objections to such a scheme. If the first place, a receiver, once installed, can be used indefinitely for the purpose of reception whereas, although a broadcast transmitter, once

installed can be used indefinitely for transmitting purposes, the programme itself is only available once and has to be constantly repeated and renewed so to speak, at the cost of the broadcasting company. To attempt to include the value of services to be rendered in the future, in the initial cost of the receivers, would prejudice the sale of instruments, and for many other reasons would be commercially unsound.

Morover, the scheme is liable to abuse on the part of unscrupulous competitors if the broadcasting companies had to rely upon the direct sale of their receivers for remuneration. It would, for example, be quite easy for a competing company to set up a very indifferent broadcasting service sufficient to qualify them to manufacture and sell receivers, knowing full well that those receivers would be largely used for receiving the high class programmes at a much higher cost. Thus, the company that produced the best programmes would be severely handicapped in the sale of their receivers at competitive prices.

Yet another objection is that many thousands of individuals might conceivably have sufficient knowledge and ingenuity to make their own receivers and would thus be in a position to take full advantage of the entertainment provided by the broadcasting companies and paid for by those who purchased their receivers from themselves towards the cost of the programmes.

There is also a technical objection to any scheme which distributes the responsibility for the proper conduct of a service amongst a large number of separate individuals or companies. We refer to the question of interference. The enjoyment of a broadcast programme depends very largely upon one's ability to select one particular programme to the exclusion of all others. This power of selection depends to a certain extent upon the selectivity of the receiver, but even with the most elaborate apparatus, a reasonable margin must be allowed between the wavelengths allocated to neighbouring stations, so that in practice only a limited number of stations can work without mutual interference on a given wave-band.

Whether local conditions enable a fairly wide wave-band or only a very narrow one to be allocated to broadcasting purposes, it is essential that this should be utilised to the utmost advantage. This requires a very careful distribution of suitable wavelengths amongst the various stations. The addition of even a single station to an existing scheme frequently requires a reconsideration of the wavelengths of all the other stations. Much difficulty would, therefore, be caused to the authorities and much cause for complaint on the part of the listening-in public if an undesirable large number of broadcasting stations under several managements are allowed to operate in a limited area.

ONE AUTHORITY ESSENTIAL.

Obviously, to achieve the best utilisation of the ether, there must be one authority responsible for the allocation of wavelengths to the various stations, and this authority should have full power to change the waves of particular stations within the limits of the wave-band allocated for broadcasting as experience dictates or as the growth of the organisation demands. If the conflicting interests of several broadcasting companies are to be studied, the desired result could scarcely be obtained by vesting this authority in any individual or in a Government department as the listening-in public would consider themselves neglected whenever they experienced jamming, and one or other of the broadcasting companies would always be complaining that disproportionately severe restrictions had been placed upon them.

While both the psychological and technical aspects of the problem must necessarily vary in different communities, much may be gained by studying the advantages and defects of the schemes adopted by different countries. Perhaps the best examples to take in this connection are those in force in the United States of America and in England, which afford an excellent contrast in many respects.

IN AMERICA.

In America, any citizen with the necessary capital may purchase apparatus and set up a broadcast transmitting set. Practically the only restrictions imposed upon him are that he does not use a wavelength or power that will interfere with any of the public telegraph or telephone services. The result is exactly what one would expect from the foregoing observations. Actually, hundreds of transmitting sets were installed all over the country varying in power from a few watts to six or more kilowatts. People wishing to listen to the beautiful voice of a Caruso which is being broadcast from one of the better class stations controlled by the big wireless interests are hopelessly jammed by some enterprising huckster who insists on drawing attention to the wonderful quality of the shirts he stocks for the benefit of his customers. At one time, the ether permeating the United States was so vibrant with the discords generated by conflicting enterprises that listening-in became a practice to be avoided except by the ardent enthusiast who could drown his better feelings in satisfying his thirst for scientific experiment.

This state of things, of course, soon brought about a natural reaction. The huckster soon found that no one any longer listened to the eulogies on his goods and consequently stopped broadcasting. In short, the number of transmitting stations in operation was reduced and conditions have become more normal. But in spite of this improvement the conditions under which one listens to the broadcast programmes in the U.S.A. are anything but ideal and the higher possibilities of the art are being choked for want of organised cultivation.

(Continued on next Column).

TO-DAY TILL SATURDAY,

5.15 p.m. & 9.15 p.m.

THE SURPRISE OF THE YEAR**CHARLES DICKENS'**

FAMOUS NOVEL BECOMES "THE PERFECT MOVIE"

"OUR MUTUAL FRIEND"

The unexpected is always taking place in the Screen World as well as elsewhere. The film version of "Our Mutual Friend" is one of the pictures that should by right of its artistic and entertaining qualities prove one of the biggest attractions of this season.

Better than "A Tale of Two Cities" this Dickens' Story has the most absorbing plot of any of the English Writer's works. It is a mystery story and has all the elements of a corking good melodrama. The atmosphere in this picture is wonderfully true, and the quaint scenes and characters of over half a century ago make splendid entertainment.

The fact that the picture was produced in England and the cast filled by English actors, accounts, of course, for its real Dickens' flavour. It is the best English picture ever seen here.

WITH SPECIAL MUSIC AT MODERATE PRICES.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE IT.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST

Romantic "KOENIGSMARK"

Will be Here Again Soon.

WORLD THEATRE.**CAFE WISEMAN.****SPECIAL SUPPER DISHES**

EVERY EVENING

From 7.30 till 9 p.m.

FISH (fried) with Chipped Potatoes**75 CENTS**

including Bread, Butter and Coffee.

SAUSAGES (Dairy Farm) with Mashed Potatoes**85 CENTS**

including Bread, Butter and Coffee.

Freshly Cooked for Each Customer.

[1928]

CONDITIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

In the British Isles, very different conditions prevail. Without describing the somewhat protracted negotiations between the Government, the big wireless interests and the general public, an agreement was arrived at under which a company known as the British Broadcasting Company was formed and was licensed for a period of years by the British Post Office authorities to broadcast entertainments and other suitable matter. The Marconi Company and other wireless commercial interests are represented on the Board of the Company. Thus the Broadcasting Company has the highest technical skill at its disposal.

The British Broadcasting Company derives its revenue from two sources (a) from a proportion of the fees collected for licences issued by the Government through the Post Office to any member of the general public who desires to use a wireless receiver, and (b) from a royalty paid by the manufacturers of wireless receiving apparatus. Thus, every member of the listening-in public becomes a subscriber to the British Broadcasting Company by paying the equivalent of a club entrance fee as represented by the royalty included in the price of his receiver, and by paying an annual subscription in the form of a licence obtained from the Post Office.

The net profits of the Broadcasting Company are limited to 7½ per cent. on its capital, thus encouraging an expansion and improvement of the service as funds are available. The Government also has the power to revoke the licence of the Broadcasting Company and to licence other concerns to broadcast on similar terms in case the company should fail to give a satisfactory service. The broadcasting of advertising matter and of political speeches or propaganda is prohibited, and in order to safeguard the interests of the daily press, the broadcasting of news items is restricted to a news bulletin authorised by the four big news agencies of the country, namely Reuters, the Press Association, Exchange

Telegraph Company and the Central News.

It will be seen that under this scheme, private enterprise is allowed full scope without the advantages inseparable from unrestricted commercialism on the one hand and of bureaucratic control on the other; also that the Government have full powers of control without interfering with the management of the organisation and without taking any financial risk, indeed they gain financially by receiving a certain proportion of the licence fees, collected from the public. Again the public are in a position to influence the character of the programmes transmitted by direct correspondence with the offices of the Company, through the Press, or even through the Government.

The result is that the public obtain the very best service with the minimum possible interference and annoyance while the Broadcasting Company are provided with ample funds and with every encouragement to develop and perfect both the technique of the art and the scope of its activities.

There is only one other point we need mention, namely, the necessity for taking measures to prevent private individuals from using reaction direct on to their aerial circuits in their valve receivers. The result of this practice is to cause the receiving aerial to radiate a continuous wave which interferes badly with other receiving sets within a radius of a mile or two.

It is easy to control all sets manufactured by the trade in this respect by insisting that they pass an official test for re-radiation and by forbidding the use of certain well-defined circuits which are particularly objectionable in this respect. But the control of home-made sets presents certain obvious difficulties and can best be left in the hands of local radio societies or clubs who are always ready to discourage the practice not only amongst their members but also amongst their offending neighbours. From "The Art and Technique of Broadcasting," just published by the Marconi Co.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

THE TEACHING OF PORTUGUESE AT BELILIOS SCHOOL.

MEMBER'S PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

The much discussed question of the teaching of Portuguese at the Belilios Public School again came up at a meeting of the Board of Education, held yesterday afternoon, under the chairmanship of Mr. G. N. Orme.

The CHAIRMAN said that the report of the Sub-Committee appointed to enquire into the question of the teaching of Portuguese at the Belilios School had been circulated. He took it that the members of the Board had seen the recommendation of the Sub-Committee, and he thought that Mr. Alves, as the most concerned, or some other members, should explain shortly something about it.

Mr. WYLIE said that personally he did not wish to discuss the matter any further.

Mr. ALVES said he thought they had gone fully into the matter and there was nothing more to add.

The CHAIRMAN said that there seemed to be some points in the report that might be difficult. St. Mary's, he thought, was the school most attended by Portuguese children, and it appeared that less than 20 per cent. took Portuguese as a study. In St. Mary's School there were 224 scholars, of whom 180 were Portuguese, and only 35 took the opportunity presented to them of learning their own language. They had to consider the number of children who were desirous of learning Portuguese. On the numbers available he did not think it advisable in the public interest to engage a master or mistress for this study.

Mr. WYLIE pointed out that at the Belilios School the majority of children were Chinese, and only a few were Portuguese. One point was that quite a number of the Portuguese children concerned were of tender years, and one could hardly expect these children to study the language after school hours. While Mr. Alves was of the opinion that the subject should be taught during school hours he was overruled at the committee meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said that they did not want to engage a teacher who would not be patronised. It was an easy matter for children to begin and then fall away from their studies. He suggested that they should get children willing to pay a small fee.

Mr. ALVES pointed out that money was only a consideration, as the Portuguese community, he was sure, would be willing to pay some of the teacher's salary and the Government would pay what remained.

The CHAIRMAN asked that some member should propose the sub-committee's resolution.

Mr. RALPHS said he thought there should be some fee.

Mr. WYLIE said that if they taught Portuguese at the School last year, and sent a questionnaire to parents, then they ought to have mentioned the question of a fee.

The CHAIRMAN: Of course this is only a recommendation from the Board.

Mr. WYLIE: Anything that comes from this Board is only a recommendation.

Mr. RALPHS suggested that there should be a provision to the effect that there must be twelve pupils to take up the language.

Mr. ALVES then moved the resolution which was as follows:

That the teaching of Portuguese be revived at the Belilios Public School for children in class IV, and upwards, to be taken out of school hours.

Mr. WYLIE said they could not have a teacher to instruct only four or five pupils.

Mr. RUMJAHN seconded the resolution.

Mr. RALPHS said that as an amendment he would add "That there must be twelve pupils."

Mr. WYLIE seconded.

On a show of hands being taken the amendment was carried, six being in favour and two against.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

Mr. AUCOTT said he would like to give notice of the following question at the next meeting. "That in view of the Chairman's statement at the last meeting to the Board to the effect that he hoped before very long satisfactory arrangements would be made with regard to medical examination of school-children, will the Chairman please indicate what steps, if any, have so far been taken in this connection, and whether, and if so, when a medical officer is likely to be appointed?"

(Continued on next column).

COUNTERFEIT COINS.

HAUL AT JARDINE'S BAZAAR.

How a large quantity of counterfeit coins were found in a cubicle at 44 Jardine's Bazaar was related at the Central Magistracy before Mr. J. R. Wood yesterday when a young Chinese was charged with being the possessor of the coins.

Serjt. Chesterwood stated that in consequence of information received "the house in question was raided on February 21st when defendant and two other men were found in a room on the second floor. Defendant was in his cubicle in a lethargic condition under the influence of opium. A search was made and the Chinese constables found a quantity of coins, some in tins and some wrapped up in bundles. The coins consisted of 20-cent, 10-cent, and 5-cent pieces.

Witness arrested defendant and the two other men, the latter being eventually released. Defendant admitted that the money belonged to him.

Defendant denied all knowledge of the coins. He said that he had never seen the tins, produced, and added that they were not in his cubicle previously to his going to sleep. Many persons were in the habit of visiting him.

The case was adjourned until to-day.

BOILERMAKER'S DEATH.
COUSIN IN THE DOCK.

At the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday afternoon, before Mr. E. W. Hamilton, the case, reported in the *Daily Press* last week, in which Yuen Kuan, a workman at the Tung Hing Leung Boiler Foundry, at Shum Shui Po, was charged with the manslaughter of his cousin and fellow employee, again came up for hearing. The evidence for the prosecution was completed, and the defence begun.

On behalf of defendant, Mr. F. X. d'Almeida said that the parents of the deceased (who it is alleged was struck on the head with a piece of wood by defendant and later succumbed to his injuries), refused to allow deceased to be taken to hospital, or to have an operation performed. His Worship adjourned the case until Monday next.

SALE OF PONIES.

FAIR PRICES FETTERED AT AUCTION YESTERDAY.

At the Hongkong Jockey Club Stables last evening, Messrs. Hughes & Hough, Ltd., offered a number of ponies for sale. The prices realized were far in advance of previous years, a party of buyers from Canton helping to swell the total.

No announcement was made as to whether the different lots were actually sold or withdrawn; so that the figures below merely indicate the last bid before the hammer fell:—
Jester (\$55), Waitooma (\$55), Newton Stewart (\$70), Farmland (\$80), Scarcey (\$140), Mountain Star (\$130), Felix (\$95), Deveron Star (\$95), Flying Star (\$75), Tadworth (\$130), Rialto Star (\$80), Bonnie Dundee (\$45), Ballymena (\$125), Ballymoney (\$80), Uplowman (\$70), Ibis (\$40), Martlet (\$120), Hawaiian Prince (\$55), Mongolian Prince (\$80), Cotton-grass (\$90), Gilbert (\$55), Sam Nicholson (\$50), Baby Eyes (\$250), Duke of Frisco (\$300), Nassau (\$75), Eli (\$60), Grey Polo Pony (\$38), Pagan (\$65), Pet Mouse (\$110), King Tut (\$90), Pansy Leaf (\$85), Peach Leaf (\$70), Vine Leaf (\$100), Chestnut unnamed in hands (\$40), Caesar (\$65), Soldan (\$140), Douglas (\$65), Fascination Dablia (\$60), Stanner Dablia (\$100), Vivid Dablia (\$100), Kingfisher (\$45), Bionite (\$70), and Janglecock (\$65).

MR. WYLIE'S QUESTIONS.

Mr. WYLIE (to the Chairman) said he would like to say one little thing. Was this all the business the Education Department could put before the Board? Was this all the help the Board could give in a month? The Board, as it was, was a farce. They were not helping the Department and Chairman at all. They were wasting their time. They would notice that on the agenda there was a notice "Communications from the Government." Were there no communications of interest to the Board in the course of a month? It boiled down to this, that unless a member asked a question, or criticised something the Board had no real business. Nothing was put before the members of the Board for consideration. Could he (the Chairman) not find a way out? Could he not give them something to do? Did he need the help of the Board, or what was it for? The CHAIRMAN said they were supposed to gather together, but not very much came before them which was not known by the members of the Board through other sources.

Mr. WYLIE: If the Press were not admitted would we have more business? The CHAIRMAN: I do not think so. We can only do our best.

Mr. ALVES: I notice we have no official record.

Mr. WYLIE: Do you not see the four-line minute? That is the record. They clip it from the newspapers. It is much easier.

Those present were: The Director of Education, Mr. G. N. Orme (Chairman), Mr. E. Ralphs (Inspector of English Schools), the Rev. T. W. Pearce, D.D., O.B.E., Mr. U. Rumjahn, Mr. B. Wylie, Dr. A. D. Hickling, M.B.E., Mr. E. F. Aucott, and Chev. J. M. Alves.

HELENA MAY INSTITUTE.

TO-NIGHT'S LECTURE.

A world traveller, Mr. W. Tinney, of the International Bible Students' Association, the headquarters of which are at Brookland, New York, who is at present on a tour of the Far East on behalf of his organization, will give a lecture entitled "From Paradise Lost to Paradise Regained" at the Helena May Institute this evening.

In the course of an interview with a *Daily Press* representative yesterday afternoon, Mr. Tinney said their mission was to spread knowledge of the truth regarding the divine plan as revealed in the Scriptures, particularly focussing the prophetic testimony regarding the Lord's return and the establishment of His Kingdom, down to the times in which we live, and from studying the signs of the times, fulfil the Biblical prophecy. Going on chronological evidences, said Mr. Tinney, they were declaring the fact of the return of the Lord and the imminent establishment of His Kingdom on earth, which would bring the millennium, with peace and prosperity.

The lecture which will be illustrated with lantern slides, is free, and it is hoped that the people who attend the Flower Show to-day will later visit the Helena May and hear it. Mr. Tinney will next visit Shanghai to lecture there.

LOCAL SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

THE H.K.C.C. TOURNAMENT.

The Hongkong Cricket Club's Lawn Tennis Tournament was continued yesterday when the results were as under:—
Open Doubles: Championship (1st round)—Major Hattersley Smith and Colonel Russell Brown beat Kwok Po Kae and Ho Wai Hing (7-5, 9-7, 1-6, 6-3).
S. E. and D. S. Green defeated S. H. and E. D. Ismail (3-6, 6-1, 2-6, 6-4).
Club Championship (1st round)—H. C. Gould beat W. B. Cornaby (7-5, 6-3, 6-4), and N. Evans beat G. Miskin (6-1, 6-1, 6-4).

BILLIARDS.

MR. OSMUND EASILY DEFEATS MR. BALL.

At the Palace Hotel, last evening, Mr. A. J. Osmund, the billiards champion of the Colony, had little difficulty in defeating Mr. Ball, of the *Empress of Asia* in a game of 750. Mr. Ball only reached 356 and was never once ahead of his opponent.

Mr. Osmund's best breaks were: 28, 30, 54, 49, 54 and 32. Mr. Ball's best efforts were: 12, 20, 20, 35, 25, 21.

CRICKET.

The following will represent the University 1st XI. in a League match against the Chinese Recreation Club, on Saturday, the 7th inst., at 2 p.m. sharp on the University ground:—H. N. Balhatchet (capt.), Sir Claud Severn, Rev. E. K. Quick, Prof. F. A. Redmond, R. A. Ponsonby Fane, A. S. Hett, A. A. Bumjahn, T. E. Yeoh, T. O. Yeow, J. L. Younsaye, and B. P. Ng.

SHANGHAI OPIUM CASE.

SEVEN MEN SENTENCED.

Judgment was promulgated in the Mixed Court at Shanghai on Friday 27th, in the Canton Road opium case, in which seven accused men were charged by the Shanghai Municipal Police with (1) aiding and abetting the sale of opium, (2) keeping opium in their possession with intent to sell the same, (3) aiding and abetting in the keeping of opium, (4) importing opium from a foreign country, (5) being found in possession of opium which was imported from a foreign country, (6) aiding and abetting in importing opium from a foreign country.

Mr. Martin and Magistrate Kuan sentenced Yih Ching Woo to imprisonment for 18 months and a fine of \$500. Yang Tsung Woo to imprisonment for nine months and a fine of \$500, and Tsou Pau Zee, who was believed to be an apprentice, was ordered to pay a fine of \$500. Koh Tsung Yang was sentenced to four months' imprisonment and a fine of \$500, and Yuan Tung San to nine months' imprisonment and a fine of \$500. The Ah Koi was sentenced to two months' imprisonment and a fine of \$500, and Yih Yung Zung to one year's imprisonment and a fine of \$500 and expulsion.

CINEMA NOTES.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

Anita Stewart, the star of "The Invisible Fear," an Associated First National attraction which is now delighting large audiences at the Queen's Theatre, is not seen as just an ordinary murderess. She commits the act of violence in self-defence, but nevertheless is tortured by recollections because circumstances prevent her unburdening her mind without laying herself open to vicious accusation. The spectator is allowed to gather enough of the real facts of the case to sway his entire attention to the solution of the mystery caused by the "victim's" reappearance and weird actions.

"The Misses Kitty Barlow and Irene West" kept the audience continuously applauding their comic songs and fine dancing last night. They will give their farrow performance to-day, and those who have not seen them should not fail to do so at either the 5.15 or 8.15 p.m. performance this evening.

"SARDINIA'S" DISCOVERY.

SMALL-POX ON DERELICT JUNK.

A remarkable incident occurred on the voyage of the P. and O. steamer *Sardinia* from Hongkong to Singapore, according to a wireless message received in the latter place from the ship on February 23rd.

The *Sardinia* discovered a derelict junk with 145 Chinese on board, the majority evidently being passengers, and there were 24 cases of small-pox amongst them. They were all taken on board by the *Sardinia*.

If, as seems probable, these passengers were bound for Singapore, and if as not infrequently happens they had been landed at night at Telok Kurau or Tanah Merah—with the object of escaping the customs and immigration authorities—the result would obviously have been serious. On the other hand had the *Sardinia* not rescued them, the condition of the junk and its passengers, and crew—derelict, with small-pox on board—may be left to the imagination.

MANILA TRAM FATALITY.

SIX PEOPLE KILLED AND MANY INJURED.

Further details are now available of the Manila tramway fatality, reported in our cable columns on February 21st. Six persons were killed and a large number injured when a crowded tramcar en route from Topside to the ferry *Miley* was derailed and overturned at Corregidor (P.I.) on February 20th. The accident occurred on the last curve before the scout barrier, which is situated between Middle-side and Bottomside.

The car was proceeding at its usual rate of speed down the rather steep incline with all power off. When the driver tried to apply the brakes they refused to work. The accident is the third serious one that has occurred within the last five years at the same point.

Among the persons killed were Lt. Col. R. E. Herring, C.A.C., and Major J. E. Hunter, of the Ordnance Department. A lady, Mrs. Carter, whose husband was killed, had an arm cut off at the elbow.

THE U.S. OPIUM DEMAND.

AN INTERFERENCE WITH THE CUSTOMS OF INDIA.

The diplomatic correspondent of the *Daily Mail* recently wrote:—
The conflict between the British and United States delegates at Geneva is one of temperaments and experiences. The United States representatives want quick laws passed by which opium production shall be reduced till there is only enough grown to provide for absolute medical needs.

To accept this proposition would involve the Government of India in nothing less than an attack upon the whole scheme of the manners and customs of the Indian peoples who for centuries have been accustomed to eat opium (infinitely less harmful than smoking it) as a common household remedy against pains, colics, dysentery, and the like. They also give it regularly to their cattle and livestock.

The well-meaning enthusiasts from over the Atlantic appear to expect Great Britain to interfere with the Indian people after a fashion which would leave far behind the interferences which caused the Indian mutiny.

The British thesis is that most of the evils both of opium and of its products come from opium clandestinely produced in China, Turkey, Persia and other States. The first practical step, it declares, is to deal with the international smuggling and illicit production for smoking.

BY AIR TO JAPAN.

ROUTE THAT WILL AVOID DARKNESS.

Colonel the Master of Sempill, R.A.F., on January 21st, delivered an address before the members of the Japan Society on "The British Aviation Mission to Japan," of which he was the head.

Colonel Sempill said the journey to Tokyo was at present a long one but there was every reason to believe that in the very near future an airship service between London and Tokyo would be inaugurated. The airships used will probably be about 880 ft. in length with luxurious accommodation for 50 or even 100 passengers. The ships would be capable of travelling at about 70 miles an hour and would probably make flights of 2,500 or 3,000 miles without a stop. Rapid airships of this type leaving London during the summer would travel by way of Scotland, the west coast of Norway and the northern coasts of Russia, and eventually across to Tokyo. The distance was something under 5,000 miles, and the journey would take about four days, during only one of which darkness would be experienced. The advantages of reaching Japan across the Arctic were enormous, and so far as lighter-than-air ships were concerned he was sure that would be the route eventually chosen for transportation to Japan.

Baron Hayashi said that if in the future Japan was enabled to have an air service as a branch of its navy, the thanks would be due to the work of the British mission.

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OF PROGRESS AND SERVICELANE, CRAWFORD'S
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WE STARTED TO SUPPLY THE FEW
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THE GONDOLIERS.

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TAKE A PAIR OF SPARKLING
EYES
CASILDA GAVOTTE

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"ELEGANCE AND ECONOMY"

SMARTNESS, WITH MODERATE
PRICE IS THE KEYNOTE OF OUR

WHITE SHOES.

THE SMART WOMAN CAN HAVE EVERY
CONFIDENCE IN THE CORRECTNESS OF THE
CUT OF OUR NEW SEASONS' FOOTWEAR.CALL AND SEE THE
MAGNIFICENT SELECTION

WHITE SHOES

CANVAS—BUCK—SUEDE
PRICES RANGING FROM
\$3.50 PAIR.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]SECURITY OF EUROPE.
NEW DEVELOPMENT SINCE
GERMAN PROPOSAL.

OTHERS MAY JOIN ALSO.

LONDON, March 4th.

The question of the security of Europe has undergone a new development as a result of the German proposal for a mutual British, French, Belgian and German security pact, eventually including Italy, if the latter desires it, and supplemented by arbitration treaties between Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

According to the Havas Agency's diplomatic correspondent, it appears Paris and London have already agreed that a necessary preliminary to any such arrangement will be the admission of Germany to the League of Nations, after which the Allies must examine the question of guarantees for the maintenance of peace not only on the Rhine but on the eastern frontier of Germany.

Finally the Allies must decide whether the proposed pact should not be accompanied by or preceded by a purely international agreement in order to guard against a repetition of the violation of Belgian neutrality.

UNION OF SOVIETS.

M. KALININ IN APPEAL TO THE
PEASANTS.

M. RYKOFF IS HOPEFUL.

TIFLIS, March 4th.

In an inaugural speech, at the opening of the third session of the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Soviet Republics, M. Kalinin appealed to the peasants to co-operate with the Government. He announced a Bill would be introduced at the forthcoming session, providing for a decrease of 25 per cent. in the agricultural tax.

INFLUENCE OF SOVIET.

M. Rykoff extolled the diplomatic cleverness of the Soviet, which was proved by the number of countries which had recognised the Soviet. He declared the increasing influence of the Soviet in the Far East was causing uneasiness in Western Europe and the United States. He claimed agriculture in Russia had improved the area sown by about eighty per cent. of the pre-war figure, but the bad harvest of 1924 had cost the Government 85,000,000 roubles and affected 6,000,000 people. The Government had subsidised the peasants to the extent of 22,000,000 roubles for the Spring sowings and seeds to the same amount has been imported from abroad. The industrial production was equivalent to 60 per cent. of the pre-war output. He emphasised that close Franco-Russian relations were most desirable for international politics. They might have many ideas in common especially with regard to the Far East. He concluded by stating the foreign policy of the Soviet aimed at peace; but he questioned whether the Soviet was not going too far in the direction of disarmament.

DUTCH DISARMAMENT.

BILL BEFORE SECOND CHAMBER
FOR ALL-ROUND REDUCTION.

THE HAGUE, March 4th.

The Socialist party introduced a Bill in the Second Chamber, providing for the disarmament of Holland. The measure is based on the lines of the Bill now being debated in Denmark.

The Bill aims firstly at the reduction of the annual recruitment from 19,500 to 9,000 for the army and provisionally to 1,000 for the Navy.

Secondly, it provides for the shortening of military service to 4 months. Thirdly, it would abolish recurring periods of training.

Fourthly, demobilisation of all ordinary serving men over 30 years of age is provided for.

Fifthly, provision is made for the demobilisation of all men below 30 years of age except 3,000 of each class.

Sixthly, the Bill aims at the establishment of a security corps of a maximum of 3,000 in substitution for the army. The Socialist propose that the Bill shall operate as from January 1st, 1926.

TRADE FACILITIES BILL.

LOAN INTEREST IS EARMARKED
FOR PUBLIC UTILITIES.

LONDON, March 4th.

The Trade Facilities Bill embodies the Imperial Economic Conference proposals with regard to paying three-quarters of the interest on loans, raised in England by the Dominions and Colonies, for the purpose of public utility undertakings, the maximum annual guarantee being £1,000,000 and the period of payment 5 years.

LATEST CABLES.

LAST TEST MATCH.

ENGLAND SUFFERS SEVERE
DEFEAT AT SYDNEY.

FINE BOWLING BY GRIMMETT.

SYDNEY, March 4th.

The weather was cloudy, when the match was resumed this morning, on a good wicket, before a small attendance.

An hour sufficed to bring England's innings to a close, leaving Australia victorious by 307 runs.

It was an inglorious finish, contrasting it with the previous Titanic struggles.

Grimmett was triumphant and deserved every wicket he got.

Tate leads the English Test bowling averages with 38 wickets for 881; Kilner's average is 17 for 309.

At batting, Sutcliffe has made 734 in 9 innings; Hobbs scored 573 in 9 attempts.

For the Australians, Grimmett's bowling average is 11 wickets for 82, while Ryder's batting record is 363 runs in 6 innings. He scored 201 not out in his first match.

Gilligan, reviewing the tour, emphasised the advantage of winning the toss was equal to 100 runs. The features had been the magnificent batting of Hobbs and Sutcliffe, the superb bowling of Tate and the brilliant keeping of Strudwick. The English fielding was generally superior, but the inconsistency in batting was a big factor in the defeat. The Australians were capable batsmen throughout. England's casualties had been heavy, he said, but the Englishmen appreciated the wonderful hospitality and would leave Australia without an enemy.

Full scores follow:

AUSTRALIA.

1st Innings.

H. L. Collins, c Strudwick, b	1
Gilligan, c Kilner, b	29
S. S. Ryder, b Kilner, c	29
J. E. Gregory, run out	29
J. M. Taylor, c Whysall, b	15
T. J. E. Andrews, c Whysall, b	15
Kilner, c Whysall, b	26
M. Ponsford, c Woolley, b	80
A. Kippax, c Kilner, b	42
C. Kelleway, l.b.w., b	9
W. A. Oldfield, c Strudwick, b	28
A. Mailey, b Tate	14
A. Grimmett, not out	12
Extras	9
Total	295

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Kilner	27	4
Tate	4	92
Gilligan	46	1
Hearne	0	33
Woolley	0	18

FALL OF WICKETS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3	55	64	99	103	208	239	239	264

ENGLAND.

1st Innings.

J. B. Hobbs, c Oldfield, b	0
H. Sutcliffe, c Mailey, b	22
A. Sandham, run out	4
E. E. Woolley, b	47
E. Hendren, c Ponsford, b	47
J. W. Hearne, l.b.w., b	16
W. W. Whysall, l.b.w., b	8
R. Kilner, c Oldfield, b	24
M. W. Tate, b Ryder	25
A. E. R. Gilligan, c	5
H. Strudwick, not out	1
Extras	5
Total	107

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Gregory	2	2
Kelleway	42	2
Mailey	13	0
Ryder	24	1
Grimmett	45	5

FALL OF WICKETS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	14	28	53	99	109	122	157	163

AUSTRALIA.

2nd Innings.

J. S. Ryder, b Gilligan	7
S. E. Gregory, l.b.w., b	22
T. J. E. Andrews, c	80
Hearne, c Strudwick, b	25
J. M. Taylor, c	5
M. Ponsford, run out	5
A. Kippax, c Whysall, b	8
H. L. Collins, l.b.w., b	28
C. Kelleway, c Whysall, b	73
A. Oldfield, not out	65
A. Grimmett, b Tate	0
Extras	12
Total	265

FALL OF WICKETS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7	43	110	130	152	156	209	225	225

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Gilligan	46	1
Tate	115	5
Kilner	54	0
Hearne	84	2
Woolley	14	1

ENGLAND.

2nd Innings.

J. B. Hobbs, c Oldfield, b	11
H. Sutcliffe, b Gregory	0
A. Sandham, l.b.w., b	15
E. E. Woolley, c Andrews, b	43
Kelleway, c Oldfield, b	10
J. W. Hearne, l.b.w., b	24
W. W. Whysall, c	18
Grimmett	1
R. Kilner, c Ponsford, b	1
M. W. Tate, c Mailey, b	0
A. E. R. Gilligan, not out	0
H. Strudwick, c Mailey, b	0
Extras	4
Total	148

FALL OF WICKETS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14	31	32	60	84	96	100	146	146

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Gregory	33	1
Grimmett	37	6
Kelleway	16	2
Colles	38	1

THE TEST AVERAGES.

To-morrow (March 5th) the English Cricketers are due to play the Northern Districts of Australia, and the tour concludes with the match against South Australia, which commences at Adelaide on March 13th.

Below are given the analysis of the members of the sides in the first four Test matches:—

BATTING.

	Inns.	Out.	Score.	Runs.	Avg.
Ryder	4	1	201	327	109.00
Sutcliffe	7	0	178	712	101.71
Hobbs	7	0	154	560	80.00
Taylor	8	0	105	501	62.62
Whysall	3	0	78	160	63.33
Hendren	7	1	92	294	49.00
Ponsford	8	0	123	383	47.87
Freeman	4	2	730	80	40.00
Hartkopf	2	0	80	80	40.00
Woolley	7	0	123	283	37.71
Y. Richardson	6	0	128	210	35.00
Kilner	3	0	74	104	34.66
Collins	8	0	114	283	35.37
Oldfield	8	2	47	197	32.83
A. Richardson	8	0	98	245	30.62
Chapman	7	1	58	185	30.83
Andrews	4	0	72	111	27.75
Gregory	8	1	45	173	24.71
Kelleway	8	1	42	170	24.28
Mailey	8	3	48	117	23.40
Hearne	5	0	44	83	16.60
Bardsley	5	0	24	88	14.66
Tate	7	0	34	97	13.85
Hendry	2	0	22	25	12.50
Douglas	2	0	14	22	11.00
Gilligan	7	1	31	59	9.53
Strudwick	7	2	22	44	8.80
Sandham	2	0	7	0	4.50
Tydesley	9	0	5	5	2.50

Centuries.—England: Sutcliffe 115, 178, 197, 143; Hobbs 115, 154, 128; Woolley 123; Australia: Collins 114; Ponsford 110, 123; Taylor 108; V. Richardson 128; Ryder 201.

BOWLING.

	O.	M.	R.	W.	Avg.
Hendry	15	3	31	3	13.66
Kilner	—	—	248	13	19.07
Tate	—	—	574	29	23.24
Hendren	51	0	27	1	27.00
A. Richardson	—	—	248	8	31.00
Kelleway	—	—	359	11	32.66
Ryder	—	—	109	3	36.33
Gregory	—	—	721	19	37.94
Mailey	—	—	986	24	41.08
Hearne	—	—	422	9	46.86
Woolley	—	—	490	7	49.00
Gilligan	—	—	428	8	53.50
Freeman	11	16	459	9	57.37
Douglas	23	0	104	1	104.00
Tydesley	37	3	136	0	—
Collins	25	8	48	0	—
Chapman	5	1	20	0	—
Hobbs	5	0	24	0	—
Whysall	2	0	9	0	—

EARLIER CABLES.

FOOTBALL AT HOME.

LATEST RESULTS IN SCOTTISH
LEAGUE GAMES.

LONDON, March 3rd.

The Scottish League match between St. Mirren and Aberdeen resulted in favour of the latter by three goals to one.

DAVIS CUP.

NEW YORK, March 3rd.

New Zealand has challenged for the Davis Cup.

STANDARD QUALITY TEA.

QUESTION OF FIXING MINIMUM
UNDER DISCUSSION.

LONDON, March 3rd.

In the House of Commons, at question-time, replying to a suggestion that the Board of Trade should fix the minimum standard quality for imported tea, Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister, President of the Board of Trade, promised to convey the suggestion to the Minister for Health, but he expressed the opinion that such measures would tend to check the importation of sound low-price teas to the disadvantage of poor consumers.

ROYALTY ON HOLIDAY.

The Hague, March 3rd. Queen Wilhelmina and the Prince Consort are taking an unofficial holiday in Switzerland, where they intend to spend a fortnight.

MURDER OF SIRDAR.

TWO MORE SUSPECTED MEN SET
AT LIBERTY.

CHINA, March 3rd.

Abdel Hadiel Melugi and Arfat Abdulla, secretary of the Extreme Nationalist White Flag Society, who were arrested in connection with the murder of the Sirdar, have been released.

EARLIER CABLES.

VICEROY OF INDIA.

LORD READING TO CONFER WITH
SECRETARY OF STATE.

LONDON, March 3rd.

Lord Birkenhead (Secretary of State for India) has invited Viscount Reading, Viceroy of India, to come to England in April on short leave not exceeding four months, with the object of a personal discussion with Lord Birkenhead.

Viscount Reading has accepted the invitation, and Lord Lytton will act as Viceroy during the interim.

LATEST CABLES.

VISIT IS CHIEF TOPIC.

DELHI, March 4th.

The news that Lord Reading is going to England monopolises political discussion. It is the universal opinion that the visit concerns the proposals of the Committee, appointed by the Raj last year to report and make recommendations in connection with working reforms. In connection with these, it is very probable deputations from various political parties will also go to England to state their case to Lord Birkenhead.

It is pointed out that the Governors of Burma, Bihar, and Assam and also Sir Basil Blackett, Finance Member, will all be in England this summer. Lord Reading's Private Secretary, Sir Geoffrey de Montmercy, is already in England to report on the reforms which will be published in March.

EARLIER CABLES.

LORD ASQUITH.

GALLERIES CROWDED TO HEAR
HIS MAIDEN SPEECH.

LONDON, March 3rd.

The galleries of the House of Lords were crowded to hear the maiden speech of Lord Asquith, who raised the question of the occupation of the Rhineland. He sympathised perfectly with the legitimate feeling of insecurity of France owing to the death of the tripartite pact. He said that the situation afforded ample ground for statesmanship in the interests of France, Europe and world-wide security to produce a substituted and more comprehensive pact. That at present was the primary and most urgent need, but it was no reason for attempting to convert limited temporary measures into an indefinite occupation of the left bank of the Rhine.

LORD CURZON REPLIES.

Lord Curzon, replying, reiterated that, consistently with the loyal carrying out of the treaty, the Government desired that the occupation of Cologne should terminate as soon as possible. He promised the most careful consideration of the Commission's voluminous report, and he hoped that the Germans might be given an opportunity of being heard. He expressed the opinion that the publication of the report might militate against a solution, but no important decision like the retention of the troops in the Cologne area would be made without publication of the grounds upon which such decision is based.

REVOLUTIONARY PROPAGANDA.

HOUSE OF COMMONS DISCUSS
STEPS FOR SUPPRESSION.

LONDON, March 4th.

The House of Commons debated a motion moved by Captain Geoffrey Peto (Conservative) condemning "the revolutionary propaganda being carried on in Britain and the Empire, by Communists and others," and supporting the Government in any action to suppress this propaganda.

Sir Frank Nelson (Conservative), seconding the motion, declared the Communist whip extended over India, Africa, Australia, Palestine and elsewhere.

Mr. John Scurr (Labour) moved an amendment urging that the ordinary process of the law was sufficient to deal with acts of violence.

Earl Winterston, Under Secretary of State for India, replying, pointed out that British tradition allowed the widest freedom of speech.

TURKISH CABINET.

STORMY DEBATE PRECEDES
RESIGNATION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 3rd.

A stormy debate preceded the Cabinet's resignation. Last night in secret session the People's party and the Extremists criticised the Government's policy and demanded the general application of repressive measures against all reactionary tendencies.

Fethi Bey, Premier, deprecated such measures as being unjustifiable. This was greeted with the liveliest recriminations, and finally an Extremist motion was adopted by 90 votes to 60. Fethi Bey immediately resigned, but he was requested to carry on in the interim.

POLITICAL SITUATION
IN CHINA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MARSHAL WU PEI FU.

REPORTED TO BE TRAVELLING
TO YOCOW.

SHANGHAI, March 3rd.

It is reported from Hankow early this morning that Wu Pei Fu passed Hankow on board a gunboat on his way up the river to Yochow.

HIS ALLEGED INTENTIONS.

PEKING, March 4th.

In connection with the report that Marshal Wu Pei Fu passed Hankow at 4 a.m. yesterday in a gun-boat, accompanied by 2 transports, it is rumoured at Hankow that Wu Pei Fu intends to rally Chao Heng Ti and some of the Szechuen generals to his support.

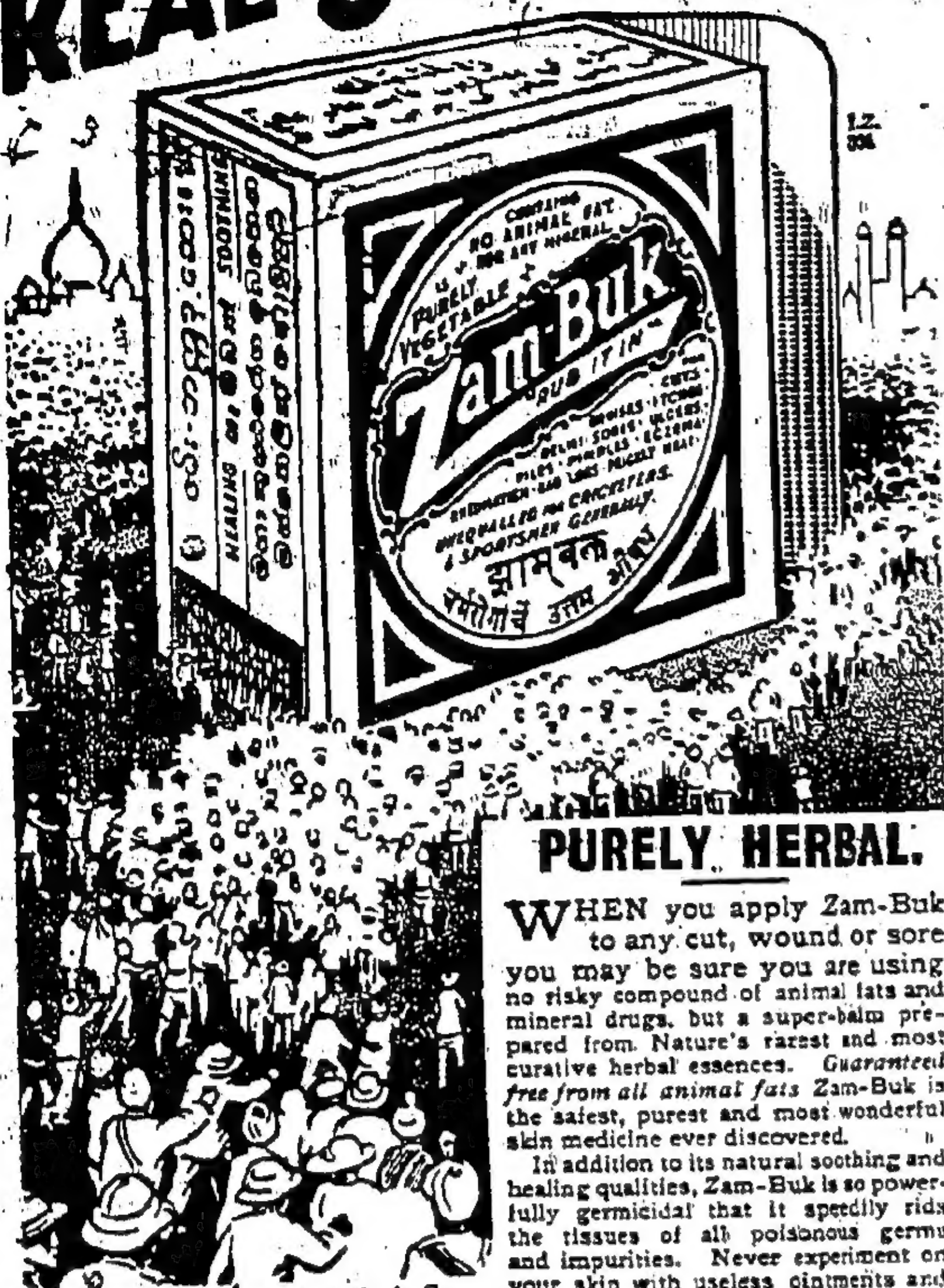
It is reported Hsiao Yao Nan is a party to the movement.

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[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

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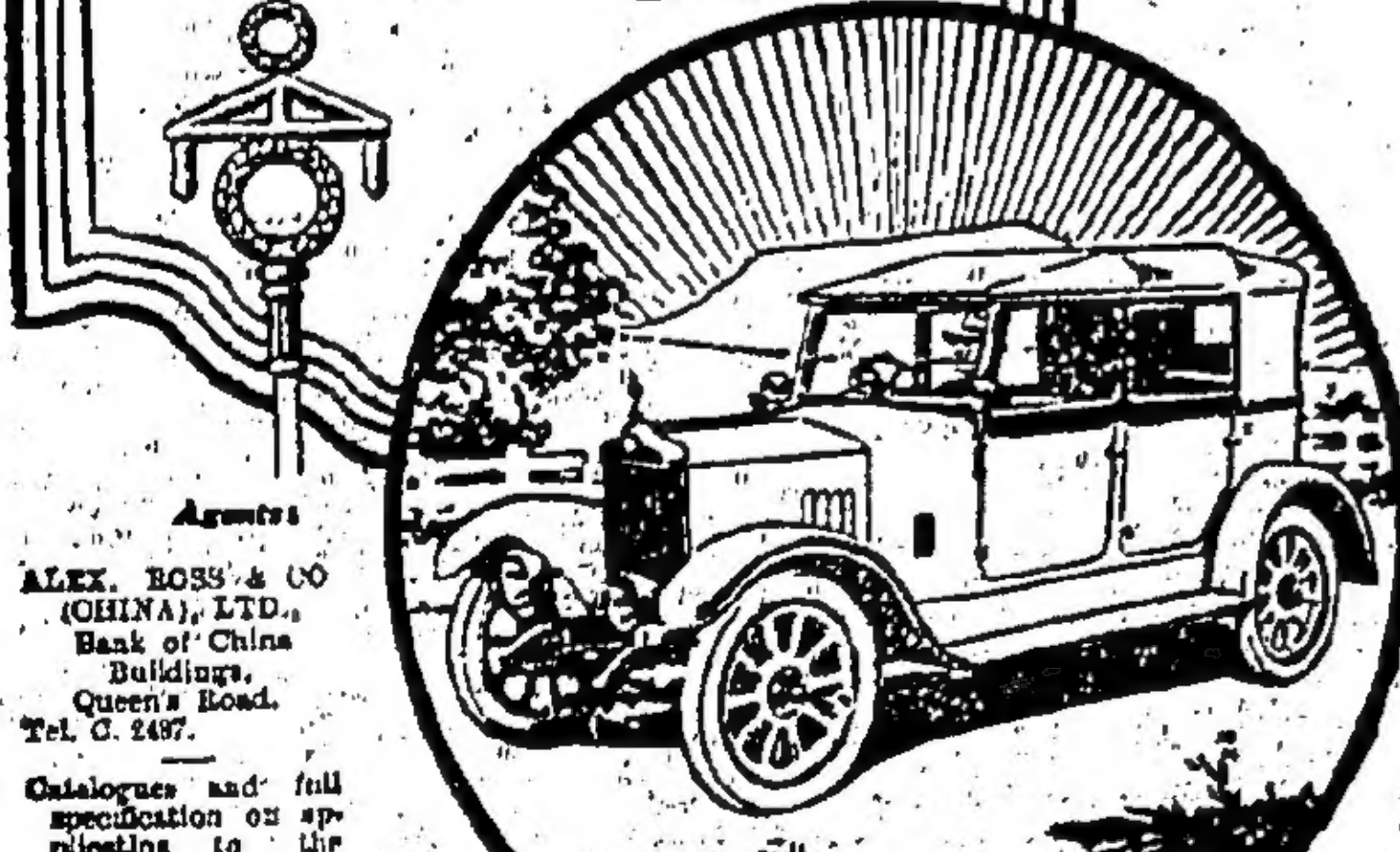
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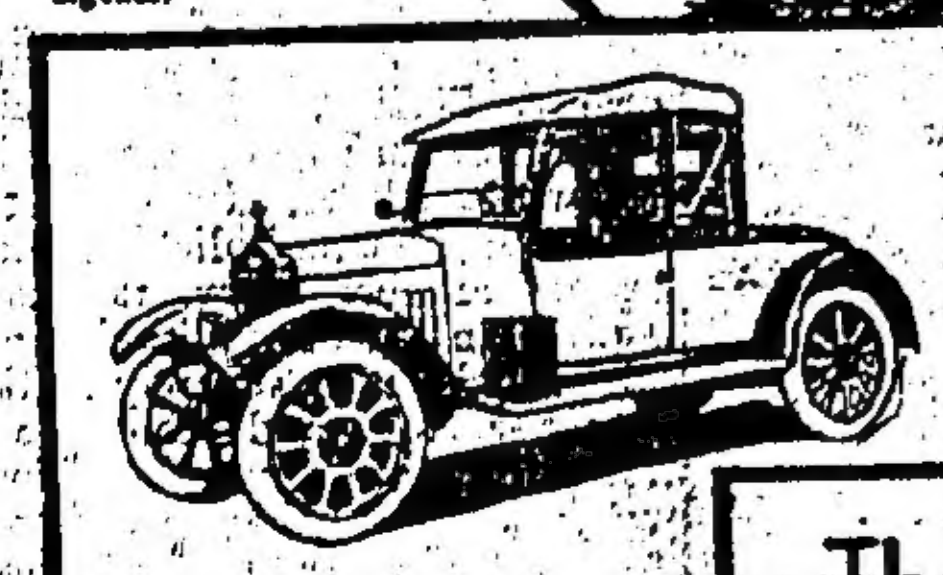
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DUKE OF MONTROSE. MEMORIES OF FIFTY YEARS.

The Duke of Montrose was entertained recently at dinner at the Glasgow Conservative Club on the attainment of his fiftieth birthday. Mr. McMurdo, chairman of the club, presided over a large and representative company, and presented his Grace with a gold cigar-box.

The Duke made an interestingly reminiscent reply. He said he had been a member of their club for forty-five years. He could remember eleven different Prime Ministers, and with several of these he was on intimate terms, including Mr. Disraeli, the Earl of Balfour, and the Earl of Rosebery. He also recollected eighteen Chancellors of the Exchequer. The advent of some of these, such as Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Lloyd George, he looked upon with some suspicion, and with justifiable anxiety. (Laughter.) He had a vivid recollection of his introduction to Disraeli at a political banquet a few months after he (the Duke) succeeded to the title. He then thought Mr. Disraeli was a delightful man, and so sympathetic to the rising generation of his supporters. He hoped that he had made a favourable impression upon the then Prime Minister, but that was dispelled shortly after when joining a train at Paddington for Windsor, whither he was proceeding to hand over his late father's insignia. Cigar in hand, he walked into a compartment occupied by Mr. Disraeli. "I suppose you don't object to smoking," he remarked, and Mr. Disraeli replied, "No young man, I don't object to smoking, but if I go into the presence of my Sovereign, I am of tobacco it may mean the fall of the Government." "The Duke added the Duke, amid laughter, "was my first lesson."

His Grace referred to the pleasure he also obtained on the Turf, and, concluding, said: "We are running very fast in these democratic times, and the big estates and ancestral castles which were a feature in my younger days must gradually disappear in virtue of the death duties. I have always understood the common law to mean that a man could do what he likes with his own as long as he does not interfere with his neighbors. My experience tells me that landlords' rights are being curtailed every day. I wonder whether the rising generation realise the transition that is taking place as regards their future? I am no pessimist, but I cannot help thinking that I have lived during the best of the most prosperous time of this old country of ours."

COLLAR "CENTENARY."

DEVICE OF BLACKSMITH'S WIFE TO LESSEN WORK.

A good deal of interest has been aroused in linen and kindred circles by the news of the "centenary" of the collar.

The origin of this "centenary" would appear to be in the United States, where, 100 years ago, a blacksmith's wife—her name was Lord—was stated to have conceived the idea of making collars separate from shirts, for the benefit of her husband.

The professional grime of Mr. Lord's apparel kept her so much at the wash-tub that she devised this expedient to lessen her work.

However, a London paper says, that at the risk of severing our excellent relations with the United States, it has to be said that the collar centenary seems more of a rebound than anything else, which has ricocheted from 1750 or so to our own day.

For collars first appeared about 100 years before this date and were starched (though with yellow starch) like ours. Some had lace round their edges; others were plain, and, though longer, not at all unlike the Eton collar of 1925. They were expensive, however, rising even to £3, chiefly because of the lace on them.

In contemporary literature there is a trace of their being considered at one time a peculiarly British custom. They were called "bands," and the name has survived in the card handbook, which article originally held the collars such as may be seen in great diversity in the pictures of the Dutch seventeenth-century school.

A DEAN'S £3,000 A YEAR.

BISHOP WELLDON ON HOW HE SPENDS IT.

Bishop Welldon, Dean of Durham, and Mr. T. A. Westwater, a railway signalman, publicly debated at Durham recently the question of "The Selfish Demands of Railwaymen."

The debate was a sequel to a sermon in Durham Cathedral in which the dean charged the railwaymen with selfishness in seeking to enjoy an advantage over other classes of labour in a wage demand which would cost the country £30,000,000 a year. The Durham branch of the National Union of Railwaymen retorted that it ill became the dean, with a salary of £3,000 a year, to criticise the railwaymen.

Referring to his income, Bishop Welldon said: "I am told that I am absorbing the incomes of many railwaymen. Let me place a few figures before you. So far from enjoying an income of £3,000 a year, which I can spend on myself, I paid last year in taxation £1,267 19s. 11d. My subscriptions to objects, intellectual, charitable, and religious, amounted to £284 8s., making a total of £1,552 8s. 11d. My coal bill last year was £121 10s. 1d., and it was a light year. I could not live in that house if I could not in some degree depend on the interest on savings I made when I was working much longer than seven or eight hours a day, and on the profits of my writings."

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Use Cuticura Soap and Ointment for all toilet purposes. Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. For sample with free advice, send 3d. to The Cuticura Med. Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A. Also for mail orders with price. Try our new shaving stick.

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That's due to weak stomach—indigestion! You need Bismarck Magnesia, as prescribed by doctors and used in hospitals. This wonderful remedy is quite harmless, but it prevents all possibility of pain or stops it instantly if it has started. Try it once and see the difference at your next meal. Bismarck Magnesia costs very little at any chemist, and there is no doubt it is the world's surest, safest, cheapest cure for all stomach troubles and for ill like headaches, sleeplessness and languid weakness. But don't risk unknown preparation—see the word "BISMARCK" in an oval device and get the cure the doctors take themselves.

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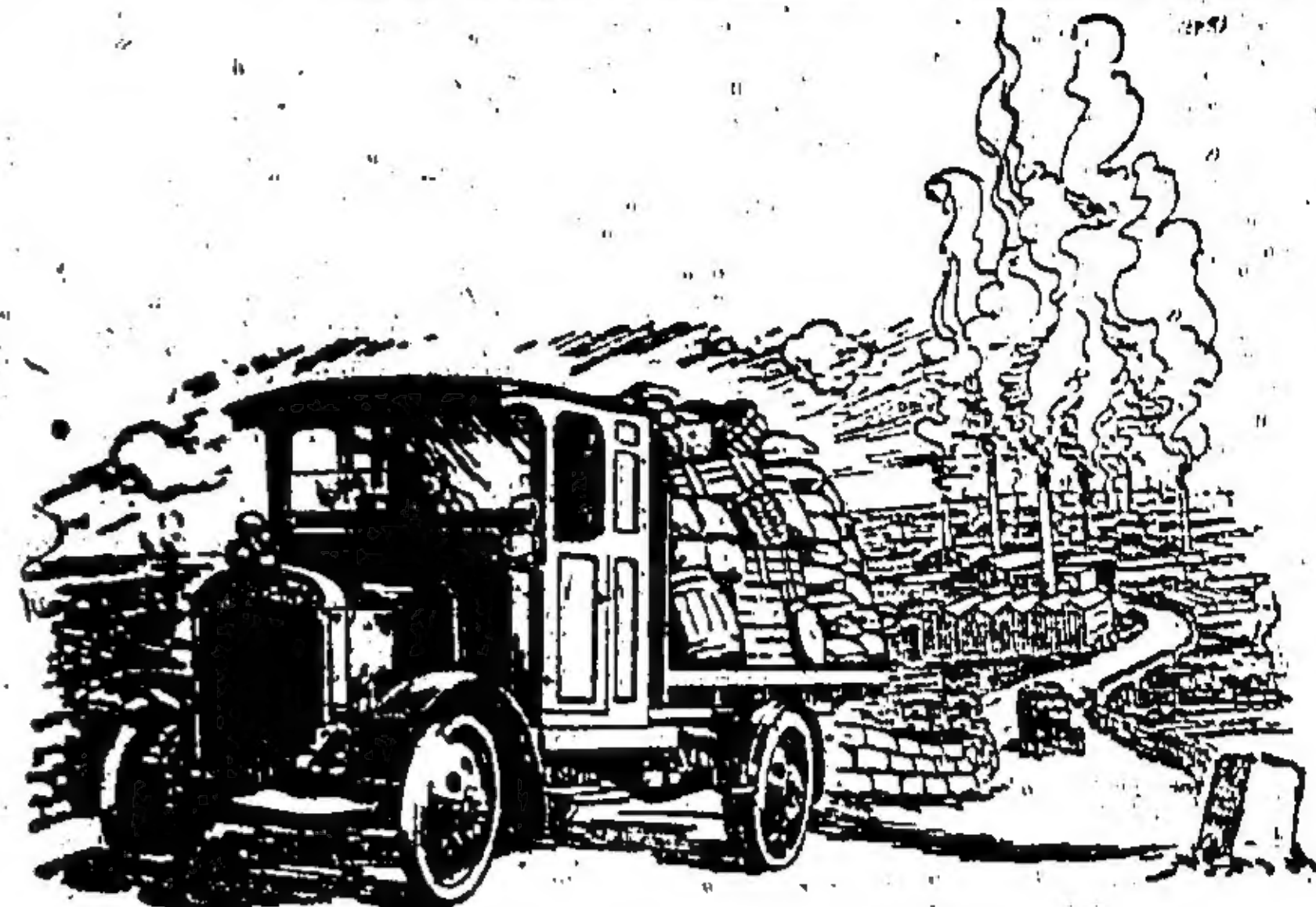
THE MOURNFUL FOX-TROT.

At a recent meeting of the Shanghai branch of the St. George's Society a letter was read from Capt. Frederick Davies, whose opinion was that the dance programme "have a rest" would have done credit to a Saturday night dance in a western mining saloon. Why, he asked, had the Society abandoned such dances as the Quadrille, Lancers, country dances, and Sir Roger de Coverly? To keep up the old-time practice the ball should open with a Grand March and end (officially) with Sir Roger de Coverly. The Society's motto, "St. George and Merrie England," should be apparent at the ball, but (said Capt. Davies) to look at the faces of 80 per cent. of the men doing the moustache-walk (so-called fox trot), it would appear they were thinking of the Day of Judgment, and figuring out excuses. (Loud laughter.)

LADY SYKES' CHALLENGE.

Lady Sykes, who controls the famous Sledmere Stud, near Melton, Yorkshire, has entered 20 colts for the American Futurity Stakes of 1927, and 5 for the Matron Stakes of 1928. The Futurity Stakes is over six furlongs and since 1915 has been run at Belmont Park, N. Y. The value of the Stakes varies but averages over £10,000. The Sledmere Stud, which has been carried on by Lady Sykes, since the death of her husband Sir Mark Sykes, M.P., has produced many famous horses, among them being Specimens, which won the Derby and Grand Prix, Cranganour, the disqualified Derby winner, Lemonora and the flying filly, Muntaz Mahal. Lady Sykes' her action is carrying the war into the enemy's country and success will increase the competition for the Sledmere yearlings.

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TROPICAL DEVELOPMENT. NEW LINE OF RESEARCH.

Sir Halford Mackinder presided over a meeting at the Royal Society of Arts on January 27th, when Mr. W. R. Dunlop (late Professor of Economics, Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture) read a paper entitled "Economic Research in Tropical Development."

Mr. Dunlop said that the sense in which he used economic research was somewhat unconventional, for it had reference to economic geography and industrial and administrative efficiency. These, interpreted liberally, underlay the prosperity of nations and individuals, and he was of opinion that research in these directions must prove of the greatest value in the development of tropical countries—countries concerning which they held such high trusteeship, and in which they owned such vast commercial interests.

Starting from the premise that the great question of economics was why some people, individually or collectively, were better off than others, Mr. Dunlop said he thought he could show that we could get useful and illuminating results in the tropical world by contrasting one country which was undeveloped and poorly off with another that was relatively highly developed and extremely well off. He was going to take their two Dependencies—British Guiana, in South America, and British Malaya, in the East, the total population and external trade of the former in 1923 being 300,000 and £8,225,807, while those of the latter were 31 millions and £147,945,880. After giving statistical measurements, showing the vast difference in extent of development, Mr. Dunlop indicated by means of maps that this was fundamentally due to (a) difference in world geographical position; (b) difference in mineral resources; (c) internal geographical disadvantages in the case of British Guiana. The reason why the population of British Guiana had not increased was to be explained by a complex of causes, of which public health and cessation of immigration from India were ones of importance.

On the question of the industrial and commercial efficiency of the two countries, the lecturer showed, with the aid of specially prepared maps, the distribution of the population and industries in each country.

The principal products of British Malaya then, in the present time, he said, in order of the importance of their export values, rubber, tin, copra, and spices, and it was the values of these which principally comprised the £78,714,225 which I have already given as the total value of the exports for 1923. In the case of British Guiana the chief products are sugar and its by-products, diamonds, balata, rice, and timber, and the values of these similarly comprised the total value of the exports of this country in 1923, which I quoted as £2,757,647. Apart from the fact that rubber and sugar take first place in the exports, it will be quite obvious—or it would be if we went into mining and other details—that the mainstay of the two countries must be industry based on agriculture and forestry. Knowing the nature of the principal industries, our task is to consider their geographical distribution. This, of course, if we include all occupations, is practically the same thing as considering the distribution of population and resources. The distribution of the people in both countries is dominantly coastal. This is a characteristic feature of tropical human geography, especially in countries where Europeans are settled, and is connected with soil resources, climate and efficiency of transport. In Malaya, the rubber is produced mainly in the middle west, in the Federated States. Coconuts occur all round the coast, but mainly on the west. Rice is produced in the flatter districts of the north-west and north-east, but also in the 10- to 20-mile patches all round the country, especially along the rivers. Tin is also widely distributed, but mainly occurs in Perak, Selangor on the west and in the east in Kuantan. In British Guiana, sugar, rice and coconuts are all produced within the 40-mile wide coastal belt; diamonds are mainly secured along the Mazaruni river in the interior where two dots are seen; timber mostly from within the region of accessible forests, which does not extend more than about 100 miles inland. Balata comes mainly from the far interior and some cattle are raised on the elevated pastoral savannahs of the extreme south-west. A limited number of people along the coasts of both countries are engaged in fishing. The great commercial centres are, of course, shown by the black "spodges" at Singapore, Penang, and Georgetown in British Guiana. It cannot be effectively demonstrated on the maps, but it should be noted that the black spodge at the port of Singapore represents as many people as are in the whole country of British Guiana.

The lecturer intimated the importance of the study of these distributions and their correlations with natural and psychological factors. This, like most of the research being advocated, involved mathematical ideas. Accountancy was another important subject in the study of industrial efficiency. The reduction of costs and the study of labour along the lines of industrial psychology were becoming increasingly necessary. The object must be to choppen production without necessitating any considerable increase in capital outlay.

Concerning efficiency in public administration, Mr. Dunlop called attention to the fundamental importance of transport, public health, land administration, forestry, and scientific research of all kinds in tropical economic development. Comparison of existing policies in these matters in British Guiana and British Malaya showed striking differences which he regarded as highly significant and important. He had merely used British Guiana and British Malaya as illustrations providing data and proof for demonstrating the nature of the research he was advocating and engaged in. It was in many respects entirely new in this country, though it was beginning to develop in the United States. The main issue was the

(Continued on next Column)

WEATHER REPORT.

March 4th at 18.15.—Pressure has increased moderately from Chefoo to Shanghai and slightly over Hongkong. It has decreased slightly from Hongkong to the Loochoos and S.W. Japan and is nearly stationary in the extreme South.

The monsoon will freshen along the E. coast of China.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours, Mar. 4th 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 4.72 inches, against an average of 3.17 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours, Mar. 5th is as follows:—

District Forecast

Hongkong to Gap Root { N.E. winds, mod-
erate; fine to cloudy.
fog in morning.

Formosa Channel { do.
South coast of China between
Hongkong and Loochoos { do.
South coast of China between
Hongkong and Hainan { do.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, March 4th.

	Previous Day	On Date	On Date
	at 2 p.m.	6 a.m.	2 p.m.
Barometer ...	30.06	30.10	30.04
Temperature ...	63	63	70
Wind Direction ...	SE	SE	E
Force ...	1	1	2
Weather ...	C	C	B
Rain ...	0.00	0.00	0.00
Highest open-air Temperature on ...	63	63	70
Lowest open-air Temperature on ...	44	44	61

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From Mar. 5th to 11th, 1925.

Day of Week	Day of Month	H'kong. Standard Time	Height	H'kong. Standard Time	Height
Thurs.	5	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		8 13	4 0	0 49	2 2
Fri.	6	8 36	4 8	1 12	3 9
		8 36	4 1	1 33	3 7
Satur.	7	8 52	4 3	2 5	1 6
		9 25	4 4	0 56	3 5
Sun.	8	9 7	4 4	2 35	1 8
		9 25	4 0	1 38	3 2
Mon.	9	9 25	4 0	2 19	2 8
		9 47	4 8	3 24	2 0
Tues.	10	9 12	7 0	3 59	2 2
		10 11	5 0	4 5	1 1
Wed.	11	9 49	7 0	3 40	2 2



ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANDBOOK REPORTS
of the MEETINGS of the
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the
Session 1923.
Revised by the Members
PRION 85
Daily Press Office.

need of public recognition of the importance of this kind of research, both for the economic development of the Empire and for establishing a better understanding in regard to each country's difficulties and aspirations. The reading of the paper was followed by a discussion, to which Mr. Ormsby-Gore, Under Secretary for the Colonies, contributed some interesting information on British Guiana.

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"TUNGSHING"	Friday	5th Mar.	7 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"CHIPSING"	Saturday	6th Mar.	Noon
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"KINGSING"	Sunday	7th Mar.	7 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"HINSANG"	Sunday	8th Mar.	10 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"HANGSANG"	Tuesday	10th Mar.	10 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"WAISHING"	Wednesday	11th Mar.	7 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"YATSHING"	Friday	13th Mar.	7 a.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Saturday	14th Mar.	Noon
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday	14th Mar.	3 p.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"LINSANG"	Sunday	15th Mar.	10 a.m.
TIENSHIN	"CHEONGSHING"	Tuesday	17th Mar.	Noon
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"BARREMORE"	Friday	20th Mar.	3 p.m.
KORE via AMOY & SHANGHAI	"KUTSANG"	Tuesday	24th Mar.	7 a.m.

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HONGKONG-HAIPHONG LINE	EVERY SUNDAY From Boxer Pass
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HONGKONG-TIENTSIN LINE	EVERY THURSDAY
HONGKONG-BANGKOK LINE	EVERY WEEK

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OUTWARDS.

Vessel.	Des Hongkong.
"GLENOGLE"	8th March
"GLENHARRY"	2nd April
"GLENHARRY"	14th April
"GLENAPP"	16th April
"GLENSANDA"	5th May

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leave Hongkong	Forwards
"PEMBROKESHIRE"	16th Mar.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg via Ocran
"GLENHARRY"	8th Apr.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg via Ocran
"GLENSANDA"	31st Apr.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg via Ocran
"GLENOGLE"	31st Apr.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg via Ocran

Movements are subject to change without notice.

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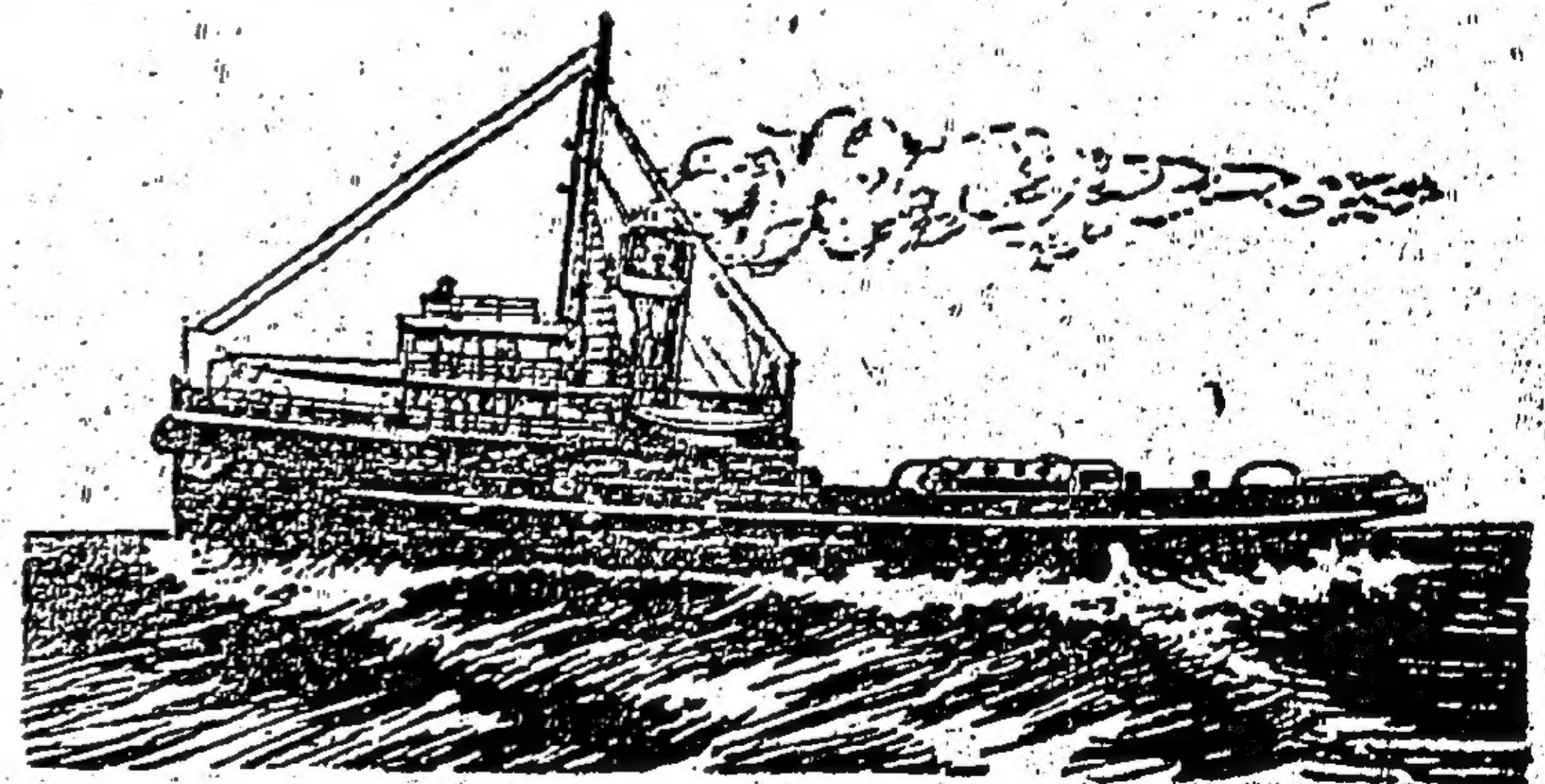
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s.s. "LORENZO"	... via Suez Canal ...	7th Mar.
s.s. "KASENGA"	... via Suez Canal ...	19th Mar.

* Calls NEWPORT NEWS.

BOSTON & NEW YORK

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s.s. "COPENHAGEN"	... via Suez Canal ...	31st Mar.
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s.s. "CITY OF PEKIN"	... via Suez Canal ...	25th Mar.
----------------------	------------------------	-----------

s.s. "TRAFFORD HALL"	... via Suez Canal ...	14th Apr.
----------------------	------------------------	-----------

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s.s. "LORENZO"	... via Suez Canal ...	7th Mar.
s.s. "KASENGA"	... via Suez Canal ...	19th Mar.
s.s. "TYDEUS"	... via Suez Canal ...	29th Mar.

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SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Hongkong.	Pro. Arr. at Hongkong.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for (Marseilles).
ANGKOR	15th Mar. 1925
COMPIEGNE ...	29th Jan. 1925	3rd Mar. 1925	29th Mar. "
ANGERS ...	12th Feb. "	17th Mar. "	12th Apr. "
PAUL LECAT ...	26th Feb. "	31st Mar. "	26th Apr. "
ANDRE LEBON ...	12th Mar. "	14th Apr. "	10th May. "
AMBOISE ...	26th Mar. "	27th Apr. "	24th May. "

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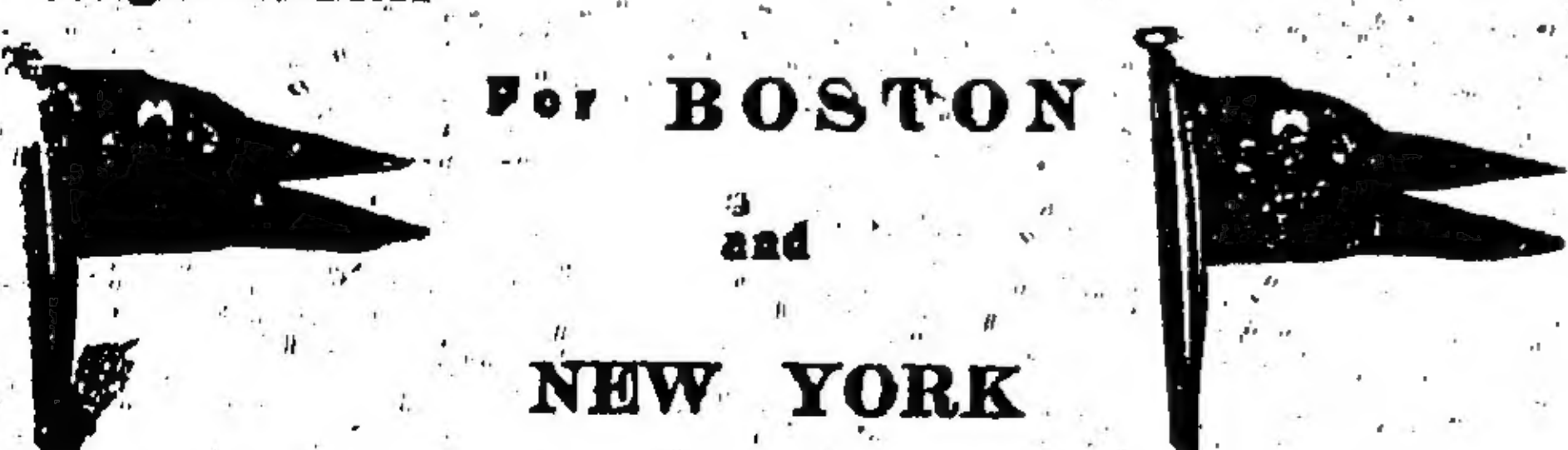
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"TEYPORE"	5,815	11th Mar. Noon	Singapore, Penang, & Bombay
"SOUDAN"	6,089	19th Mar.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way
"KASHGAH"	9,005	21st Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	21st Mar.	Singapore & Bombay
"MIRZAPORE"	6,715	28th Mar.	Singapore & Bombay
"SICILIA"	5,812	1st Apr.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way
"MANTUA"	10,902	4th Apr.	Marseilles & London
"KALYAN"	9,118	18th Apr.	Mars. L'oon & A'werp.
"MAEDONIA"	11,089	2nd May	Marseilles & London
"SARDINIA"	6,934	18th May	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way
"NAGOVA"	6,934	28th May	Marseilles & London
"SOUDAN"	6,089	30th May	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way
"MOREA"	10,911	30th May	Marseilles & London
"SICILIA"	6,813	8th June	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way
"KALYAN"	9,118	13th June	Mars. L'oon & A'werp.
"DELTA"	6,087	23rd June	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way
"MALWA"	10,941	27th June	Marseilles & London
"KASHGAH"	9,005	11th July	Mars. L'oon & A'werp.
"SARDINIA"	6,934	22nd July	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way
"MANTUA"	10,902	25th July	Marseilles & London
"KASHGAH"	9,005	8th Aug.	Marseilles, London & A'werp.
"MAEDONIA"	11,089	22nd Aug.	Marseilles & London
"KALYAN"	9,118	25th Sept.	Marseilles, London & A'werp.
"NAGOVA"	6,934	18th Sept.	Marseilles & London

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"TAKIWA"	7,936	10th Mar.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TAIRA"	7,936	20th Mar.	do.
"TAKADA"	7,936	1st Apr.	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	18th Apr.	do.
"TILAWA"	10,000	25th Apr.	do.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	7th May	do.
"TAKIWA"	7,936	18th May	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ARAFURA"	6,000	1st April	Moolta, Sandakan, Tawitaya
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	23rd April	Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"TANDA"	6,938	3rd June	do.

* s.s. "ARAFURA" will call at Kolombangara.

The E. & A. S. S. Co., Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, Dairen, Kobe, Kolombangara, Tawitaya, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as indicated on the cards.

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The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

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"MANTUA"	10,902	8th Mar. D.L.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"ARAFURA"	6,000	8th Mar.	Moji & Kobe
"SICILIA"	6,813	9th Mar. D.L.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"TAKADA"	6,949	9th Mar.	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"KASHGAH"	9,005	21st Mar.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"TALMA"	10,000	28th Mar.	Kobe
"MAEDONIA"	11,089	3rd Apr.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th Apr.	Moji & Kobe
"TILAWA"	10,000	14th Apr.	Kobe
"TALAMBA"	8,018	17th Apr.	Kobe
"SARDINIA"	6,934	23rd Apr.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"NAGOVA"	6,934	25th Apr.	Kobe
"TAKIWA"	7,936	25th Apr.	Kobe
"MOREA"	10,911	1st May	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"SOUDAN"	6,089	1st May	do.
"TANDA"	6,938	9th May	Moji & Kobe
"KALYAN"	9,118	15th May	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"SICILIA"	6,813	15th May	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"MALWA"	10,941	22nd May	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"DELTA"	6,087	29th May	Shanghai & Kobe
"ARAFURA"	6,000	6th June	Moji & Kobe
"KASHGAH"	9,005	12th June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"MANTUA"	10,902	26th June	do.
"SARDINIA"	6,934	30th June	Shanghai & Kobe
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th July	Moji & Kobe
"KASHGAH"	9,005	10th July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"SOUDAN"	6,089	10th July	Shanghai & Kobe
"MAEDONIA"	11,089	24th July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"KALYAN"	9,118	7th Aug.	do.
"SICILIA"	6,813	7th Aug.	Shanghai & Kobe
"TANDA"	6,938	8th Aug.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"NAGOVA"	6,934	20th Aug.	Shanghai.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

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HAIPHONG	---	Capt. A. H. Stewart	Tuesday,	10th Mar., at 1 p.m.
HAIPHONG	---	Capt. W. C. Passmore	Friday,	13th Mar., at 4 p.m.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.**SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.**

Ports	Steamers	Date of Departure
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"TAMING"	On 8th Mar., 11 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 8th Mar., 11 a.m.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"ANHUI"	On 7th Mar., Noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"CHUSAN"	On 7th Mar., Noon.
SHANGHAI & NEWCHOWANG	"WUHU"	On 7th Mar., 5 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 8th Mar., 11 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KANGTUNG"	On 8th Mar., 11 a.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SICHUEN"	On 9th Mar., 5 p.m.
HOIHOW & SINGAPORE	"KWEIKANG"	On 11th Mar., 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"LINAN"	On 11th Mar., Noon.
WEIHAIWEI, CHIEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEIHOW"	On 12th Mar., 4 p.m.
HOIHOW & BANGKOK	"CHENAN"	On 14th Mar., 11 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KAYING"	On 16th Mar., 11 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KIUNGCHOW"	On 17th Mar., 11 a.m.

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[4]

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